

5.3.1 Simple harmonic oscillations

Learning outcomes
Learners should be able to demonstrate and apply their knowledge and understanding of:

(a) displacement, amplitude, period, frequency, angular frequency and phase difference M4.7
HSW8

(b) angular frequency ω ; $\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T}$ or $\omega = 2\pi f$ HSW5

(c) (i) simple harmonic motion; defining equation $a = -\omega^2 x$

(ii) techniques and procedures used to determine the period/frequency of simple harmonic oscillations PAG10 e.g. mass on a spring, pendulum

(d) solutions to the equation $a = -\omega^2 x$ e.g. $x = A \cos \omega t$ or $x = A \sin \omega t$ M3.9, M3.12

(e) velocity $v = \pm \omega \sqrt{A^2 - x^2}$ hence $v_{\max} = \omega A$ M2.2

(f) the period of a simple harmonic oscillator is independent of its amplitude (isochronous oscillator)

(g) graphical methods to relate the changes in displacement, velocity and acceleration during simple harmonic motion. HSW1

(6) M - Describe oscillations in terms of key terms
(7) S - Calculate the frequency and phase difference of an oscillator
(8) C - Define simple harmonic motion and relate the definition to the equation.

Lesson 1. Oscillations and SHM

STARTER: How many examples of oscillations can you think of?

Pendulum. Piston. Atom vibration. Mass on a spring.

Kilo 10³
Mega 10⁶
Giga 10⁹

How do you define an oscillation? What characteristics do they have?

Repeating motion about an equilibrium position

Restoring force needed.

Sep 29-15:54

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ACTIVITY: Make a table to show key measurable variables for oscillations. Include the symbol, unit and definition.

Kilo 10³
Mega 10⁶
Giga 10⁹

Displacement / amplitude / period / frequency

Are there any other important motion terminology for comparing two separate oscillations? What is the definition?

Quantity	Symbol and unit	Definition
displacement	x / m	the distance from the equilibrium position
amplitude	A / m	the maximum displacement from the equilibrium position
period	T / s	the time taken to complete one full oscillation
frequency	f / Hz	the number of complete oscillations per unit time

Phase Difference
The fraction of an oscillation between the vibrations of two oscillating particles/objects, expressed in degrees or radians.

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Angular frequency

Explain in your own words, how circular motion and oscillating motion are related.

Oscillating object also have an angular frequency given by....

$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T}$ or $\omega = 2\pi f$

Example: What is the angular frequency of oscillation of a humming birds wing?

Ex: What does it mean to express this as rads^{-1} ?

$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = \frac{2\pi}{0.12} = 52 \text{ rads}^{-1}$

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Mini Plenary

$1/4 \text{ } 2\pi = 1.57 \text{ rad}$

$T = 60 \text{ ms } 6 \times 10^{-2} \text{ s}$

$f = 16.7 \text{ Hz}$

a) the graph shows a displacement time graph of 2 oscillations. What characterises an oscillation? give an example

b) What is the time period?

c) Calculate the frequency.

d) Find the phase difference in radians and degrees.

Ex: Lowe Exercise 11.1

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Simple harmonic motion - Definition

Has an acceleration a , proportional to its displacement x from a fixed equilibrium position

Acceleration is in the opposite direction to the displacement.

Activity: Given this definition, can you sketch a graph of displacement against acceleration for a simple harmonic oscillator.

Ex: derive an equation for SHM in terms of a and x .

$a \propto -x$
 $a = -\omega^2 x$
 $\text{gradient} = -\omega^2$

a / ms^{-2}

$a = -\omega^2 x$

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$a = -\omega^2 x$

$\omega = \text{angular frequency rad s}^{-1}$

$x = \text{displacement m}$

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ACTIVITY: Summary Questions P319

Kilo 10³
Mega 10⁶
Giga 10⁹

Lowe: 11.1 p87

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Plenary - maths

17 A short pendulum oscillates with s.h.m. such that its acceleration a (in m s^{-2}) is related to its displacement x (in m) by the equation $a = -300x$. Determine the frequency of the oscillations.

Answer

2.76 Hz \approx 2.8 Hz

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